FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Umbrellas, Parasols, Straw and Florence Bonnets.

AN assortment of the above, just received and for sale by H. & E. J. LILLY.
July 7, 1840. 5-3w

LAND FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, made by John Averitt, to me for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose for sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 22d day of July, between

700 and 800 acres of LAND,

lying on Black River. Said Land is well timbered and convenient to the water. A credit of six months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required.

T. J. MAXWELL, *Trustee.*
AMOS KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
Fayetteville, July 6, 1840. 5-3w

ASHEBOROUGH
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the instructers in the Edgeworth Seminary. Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their daughters or wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the Pupils, and in forming their manners so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The prices of Tuition will be as follows:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, and higher branches of Arithmetic,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

Boarding may be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, or in any private family in the place, at $6 pr. month.

J. M. A. DRAKE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
July 3, 1840. 5-6w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, July 1st, 1840:—

A.—Joshua Allen, Young Allen.
B.—John A. Bass, 3, Jesse Beverly, Thos. Baily, John Baily, W. K. Brily, Patrick Boggan, Wm. Bradley.
C.—Obed Carlee, Wm. Courtny, J. M. Coffin, Wm. Clark.
D.—Sarah L. Douglas, Stephen Dees, J. B. Douglas, Bowden Dunn, Samuel Diggs.
G.—John J. Grace, Jessee Griffin, Wm. H. Gulledge.
H.—John Hinson, Sanford Hare, Patrick Hammond, Miss Amanda Haris, Wm. Hubbard, George Hammond.
J.—Willie Jackson, Willis Jarman, Wm. Jarman, John Ingram, Clary James.
K.—Wm. P. Kendall, 2, Sarah Kerby.
L.—Jas. Legrand, Wm. J. Ledbetter.
M.—Alex'r May, Hardy May, Adrain Magician.
N.—Joseph Newsom.
P.—Miss Eliza Paul.
R.—Mrs. Rosanah Russell, Russel Rodgers, 2.
S.—Rev. A. B. Smith, H. H. Strong, W. G. Smith, Robert Steel, Thos. J. Smith.
T.—Samuel Thredgill, Gidion Threadgill, Jas. L. Terry, 2, Gray Tayler, Samuel Tyson.
W.—P. H. Winston, Stephen Williams, 2, Wm. J. Williams, Briant Wamble, George Willoughby, James Waddell.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1840.
Daniel McIver *vs.* David McIver,
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on six hundred acres of Land, joining Robert McIver and others; one negro boy; three beds and furniture; one crib of corn; one gig and harness, and farming utensils, &c. Six attachments having been issued by a single Justice of the Peace, and levied on the last described property previous to this Attachment coming to my hands, the residue, after satisfying said six Attachments, to be applied to the satisfaction of this Attachment, this 1st day of January, 1840.

D. M. R. McINTOSH, *Const.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Term of this Court, and then and there replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the above property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday of February, A. D. 1840, and the 64th year of American Independence.

JOHN MORISON, *Clerk.*
June 22, 1840. 5-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1840.
E. L. & W. Winslow *vs.* J. D. McAllister.
ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

Levied on by the Sheriff of Richmond, the following Property of the Defendant, to-wit: One Negro Woman named Sarah, and her two children, Archibald and Mary.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, J. D. McAllister, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered against him, and the Property levied on condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year.

D. G. MAC RAE, *C. S. C.*

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

HOUSE and LOT for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the HOUSE and LOT on North Street lately belonging to Elizabeth Morgan. If not disposed of at private sale before the second Thursday in August next, it will be offered at Auction at the Market House on that day. For further information inquire of

GURDON DEMING,
Attorney for the Heirs.
Fayetteville, July 1, 1840. 4-4w

Just received and for sale,

10 CASKS OF ROMAN CEMENT,
10 do best Calcined Plaster of Paris,
50 barrels Lime,
200 bushels Hair for Plastering,
10,000 Laths,
800 lbs. Lathing Nails,
60,000 Brick,

All of which I would sell low for Cash.

N. B. I am as a Bricklayer and Plasterer ready to do any Jobs in my line, and would be glad to serve any who may call on me.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 *doors South of the Market House.*
Fayetteville, June 30, 1840. 4-4w

Piano Fortes.

NOW OPENING and for sale at the *Female Seminary*—

1 extra grand action PIANO FORTE, elegant crotch Mahogany, Gothic architecture, with every modern improvement; manufactured by Wake & Glenn, $470
1 ditto Rosewood, 6⅔ Octaves, by Wake & Glenn, $385
1 ditto Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, $340
1 ditto by Geib & Walker, $350
1 ditto common action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, $200

These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully by the best masters in New York, and will be sold at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper to suit the times.

Also, several Piano Fortes, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
June 12, 1840. 2-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per Session.
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "

May 19, 1840. 98tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 15, 1840. 2tf

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary will close its present Academic year on the 16th of July, and resume the exercises on the 15th of October next. It has been in operation on its present plan for three years, and the average number of Pupils has been about 70. As the state of a school is pretty fairly indicated by its numbers and studies, the classes for the present year are subjoined.

Whole number of Pupils,	80
English Grammar,	20
Rhetoric,	8
Arithmetic,	62
Geography,	66
Natural Philosophy,	8
Intellectual Philosophy,	5
Astronomy,	28
Chemistry,	6
Algebra,	8
Geometry,	4
Botany,	19
Latin,	21
French,	15
Instrumental Music,	40

June 15, 1840. 2-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

Mary McLean, *vs.* Margaret McLauchlin and others, heirs and heiresses of John McLean, dec'd.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

THE Petitioner states, that her husband, John McLean, died intestate, seized and possessed of two hundred and fifty-four acres of Land, contiguous to Duncan Smith and others: That six of the heirs, viz: Neill McLean and wife Catharine, Charles McLean, Daniel McLean, James McLean, William P. McLean and John H. McLean: (The last two children of Allen, who was a son of Intestate,) live beyond the limits of the State:

Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for five weeks successively, directing the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, to make their defence, or that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year. SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
Issued June 13, 1840. 2-5w

Received per Cotton Plant and for sale,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
75 bales Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 6, 1840. 1tf

To the People of the State of North Carolina.

We have seen, with mingled feelings of surprise and mortification, a circular issued by W. Montgomery and M. T. Hawkins, dated House of Representatives, 8th June, 1840. We are surprised that members of Congress should have descended from their high stations to have made charges so unfounded in fact, and we are mortified beyond measure that those members should have come from North Carolina. We deem it a duty to you, we deem it due to ourselves, to expose the misrepresentations of this circular, and, in doing so, we shall endeavor to treat its authors with all due respect, while we avoid their example, and remember to maintain our own self-respect.

Much of the abusive language applied to General Harrison we shall not notice. His character is beyond the reach of such assaults. For a long period he has been in the service of his country; he has often risked his life for that country; he risked his political life, and sacrificed his seat in Congress on account of his regard for the rights of the Southern States. We challenge the most rigid examination into his character. We defy the most severe exercise of malicious criticism into his military conduct and into his civil history. Thus far, every attack has proved he was better than he appeared before, and, as Americans, proud of the reputation of our distinguished countryman, we invite attention to his history. The miserable exploded slander that he is a "bank, federal, abolition" candidate is utterly unworthy of notice. The policy of the Van Buren party has created and fostered hundreds of State banks. We will at any time compare notes, and will prove hundreds of federalists to belong to the same party. Numerous instances can be given of their receiving high offices from Mr. Van Buren. Nothing is more susceptible of proof than the fact that the abolitionists have nominated candidates of their own, and that they are opposing Harrison, shoulder to shoulder, with the Van Buren party.

To show the People of our State who are the abolitionists, who are co-laborers with Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins in their unworthy warfare, we ask that the letter of Duncan of Ohio may be examined. To give evidence of the fiendish malignity with which the South is assailed by Van Buren men, we hope the declarations of Tappan may be remembered; the man who offered to subscribe $500 to buy powder and shot for the negroes to aid them in insurrection! These men are members of the same party with our colleagues—all uniting in vilifying an old soldier who has served his country well—all uniting in their efforts to elect a man President of the United States who approves of the proceedings of a Court Martial in which negro testimony was admitted against a white man!

But we dismiss this. It has been too often refuted to claim further notice at our hands. The authors of this circular could not have made any man in his senses believe this charge, before they wrote this extraordinary circular. *After* such an exhibition of disregard of facts as this circular affords, they and their endorsers must rely upon something beyond bare assertion to gain credit for their statements.

But what do they say in this circular?—General Harrison is charged by them, on the first page of their circular, with "acts and votes" in favor of laws to sell "white men and white women for sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, and lawyers' fees, and fines imposed by courts, who, *from their poverty*, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money." We submit whether the statement does not bear its own refutation on its face. The act related to "crimes and punishments." It applied only to those who were *sentenced*, on *conviction* of any crime or breach of any penal law, to pay "a fine or fines, *with or without the costs of prosecution*." The reading of the law exposes the groundless charge; because it says "*with or without the costs of prosecution*." Messrs. M. & H. would have you believe that, in enacting this law, the clerks', lawyers', and sheriffs' fees were alone consulted. It was intended as a punishment for *crimes*, such as horse stealing, hog stealing, burglary, arson, &c., which are expressly mentioned in the law, when the criminals were "on conviction" sentenced to pay a fine, "*with or without the costs of prosecution*."

Messrs. M. and H. seem to think this law would operate only on those who, "from their poverty, were so poor as to be unable to pay these costs in money!" If it had been intended to affect those only who "*from their poverty were so poor*," we suppose those who "from" any other cause were "so poor!" would never have been sold under this law! Messrs. M. and H. seem to think there are two classes of poor men; first, "the poor" simply, and then, secondly, those who "from their poverty are so poor!" But we are willing to give these authors the full benefit of their extract from this law, and we quote the law of Indiana, as contained in the circular:

Extract from the Laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout & Smoot, in 1807, *and now in the Library of the State Department, Washington city.*

CHAPTER VI.

An act respecting Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 30. When *any* person or person shall, *on conviction* of any crime or breach of any penal law, be sentenced to pay a fine or fines, with or without the costs of prosecution, it shall and may be lawful for the court before whom such conviction shall be had to order the sheriff to sell or hire the person or persons so convicted to service to any person or persons who will pay the said fine and costs, *for such term of time as the said court shall judge reasonable.*

And if such person or persons, so sentenced and hired or sold, shall abscond from the service of his or her master or mistress before the time of such servitude shall be expired, he or she so absconding shall, on conviction before a justice of the peace, be whipped with thirty-nine stripes, and shall, moreover, serve two days for every one lost.

Sec. 31. The judges of the several courts of record in this Territory shall give this act in charge to the grand jury at each and every court in which a grand jury shall be sworn.

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Indiana, at this time, was a Territory; she had not become a State; she had no penitentiary—probably she had few jails in her borders. If a vagrant had robbed a man of his horse, or stolen his hog, although the vagrant might have owned property to the amount of a thousand dollars, still, under this law, he might have been "hired to service" for such term of time as the Court "judged reasonable." The object of the law was to punish and to reform offenders.—Under this law a notorious offender could be hired out, for six or twelve months, and made to work instead of being confined in jail, and fed at public expense out of the taxes paid by honest "good neighbor men." The law reached not only those who "from their poverty were so poor" as to be unable to pay costs, and who deserved to be hired out and made to work. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that this law was made for, and applied only to persons *convicted* of crimes, and it could only be carried into effect after indictment by a grand jury, and after conviction by twelve free men, who heard testimony on oath. And yet Messrs. M. and H. in their circular, say, that, under this law, poor white men and white women could be "sold by the sheriff, at public auction, *as slaves!*" Are "slaves" sold for such term of time as Courts deem reasonable," on conviction for crimes! As well might it be said apprentices are sold as slaves. Is it not an insult to you, does it not evince a contempt for your understandings, when such statements are published for your examination! But we will not misrepresent—we quote the words from the third page of the circular:

"We deem comment useless, and will therefore only say that, on the 17th of September, 1807, Gen. William Henry Harrison, the then Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and holding the sole control of all the laws in his own hands, *actually signed the above bill, which provides that poor white men and women, who are from their poverty unable to pay sheriffs' fees, clerks' fees, lawyers' fees, and court fines, should be sold by the sheriff, at public auction, as slaves.* How would you feel to see one of your poor *but respectable and good neighbor men* sold at auction by the sheriff of your county *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some *free negro?* And only think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the sheriff's hammer to a free negro *as his slave*, to be under his commands, and compelled to obey them, whatever they might be; and should she resist and disobey and leave her black master's service, and he should apprehend her, and drag her before a single justice of the peace, and, under this Harrison law, have thirty-nine lashes inflicted, upon his white female slave, and then compel her to serve two days for every one she had lost from her black master's service, would you be willing to vote for such a man as President! And this is the bank federal Whig candidate's former opinions and acts to which he refers us, and adopts as his present opinions and principles; and this man, with these principles, is the nominee of the great Harrisburg and Baltimore bank, federal, abolition Convention for President of these United States; and they strongly solicit your votes for him, and particularly demand the votes of poor men, while at the same time he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man; and you are asked by these federal Whigs to take him upon his former expressed opinions and acts, and they as above stated."

We take it for granted that any intelligent man will see at once this misstatement, and will, as soon as the law is read, be entirely satisfied that selling a horse thief, or a hog thief, or one who had committed forgery or perjury, after he had been "*convicted*" by twelve men, cannot properly or with truth be said to be selling "respectable and good neighbor men" for lawyers' fees.

We know the People, "the respectable and good neighbor men," of North Carolina too well to believe, for one moment, that they would oppose the election of Gen. Harrison because he wished to punish thieves, forgers, and perjured wretches. One who did not know our people would suppose that North Carolina was a den of thieves, from reading this circular. How could honest people suffer by such a law! No honest man could complain of it. It was passed to protect honest men against those who violated the laws of God and man, and relieve honest men from taxes. And surely no North Carolinian, residing in that State, remarkable for the general good character, the orderly and correct deportment of its people, can be influenced by such appeals. We pronounce this attempt an unworthy artifice, unbecoming members of Congress, representing honest men, as the authors of this circular do, and insulting to the People of North Carolina, who would suffer as little by such laws as any other people in the world.

But there is another misrepresentation in the extract last quoted, which either betrays an unpardonable ignorance in those who profess to hold themselves ready to answer "any inquiries which may be asked," or shows a wilful departure from the truth. Messrs. M. and H. as if they were electioneering among convicts from a penitentiary, ask "How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor men sold at auction by the sheriff of your county, *as a slave*, under this Harrison law, to some free negro!" If Gen. Harrison had ever sanctioned a law by which a free negro was authorized to buy a poor and respectable man, he would deserve, and would receive from us, nothing but the severest censure. Instead of feeling justly proud, as Americans, of his glorious victories in the field over the British and Indian forces, we should blush to hear the name of Harrison. Instead of reflecting, with feelings of exultation, on the events of a long and well-spent life, on the unsullied integrity of his character as a soldier and as a statesmen, we should say he deserved the curses of every "respectable good neighbor man." But what is the real state of the case! In many of the States of the Union there are similar laws, and the idea of a white man being sold to a free negro seems never to have been thought of by any one but Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins.

The law of North Carolina, which many of the members of Assembly in North Carolina voted for, does not contain any clause forbidding a free negro to hire a convict. Like parricide among the Athenians, there was no law to prevent it, for no man, it was thought, could be wicked enough to commit the crime. Will it be said that the members of the Legislature of North Carolina ever voted for a law to sell poor "but respectable neighbor men" as slaves to free negroes! We hope not, yet the assertion may be made with as much truth of this law as of the Indiana law. Examine for yourselves the law of North Carolina.

By this law of our own State, which we quote from memory, not having the book before us, it is provided that certain persons who are idle and disorderly in their conduct (not confined to those who are *convicted of crimes*, as the Indiana law was) should be "hired out," "but if such persons were of ill fame, so that he or they could not be hired out for the costs, nor give sufficient security for the same, and his or their future good behavior, in that case it shall and may be lawful for said court to cause the offender or offenders to receive thirty nine-lashes on his or their bare back, after which he or they shall be set at liberty, and the costs arising thereon shall become a county charge, which punishment may be inflicted as often as the person may be guilty, allowing twenty days between the punishment and the offence."

Consult the journals of the Legislature, when the revised statutes were adopted, and learn how many supporters of the Administration voted for this law.

But to show how careful General Harrison was, as he has always been, of the rights of the poor, we call your attention to the following section of a law of the Territory of Indiana:

"Extract from the laws of the Indiana Territory, printed at Vincennes, by Messrs. Stout and Smoot, in 1807, and now in the library of the State Department, Washington city."

Yes, extract from *the very same book* from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins copied their extract.

We copy the following from page 343, chapter 48, section 9th, of *the same book:*

"No negro, mulatto or Indian, shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

Signed as follows:

JESSE B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
B. CHAMBERS,
President of the Council.
Approved, September 17, 1807.
WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Now, fellow-citizens, we can repeat the words of the circular, and say, "we deem comment useless," and will therefore only say, "that on the 17th day of September, 1807, Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, the then Governor of the Territory of Indiana," (the same man who is the son of Benj. Harrison, a signer of the declaration of Independence; the same man who was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana by Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, in the year 1803 and in 1806, afterwards by Mr. Madison in 1809, *after* this law had been passed; the same man who fought and conquered at Tippecanoe and the Thames; the same man whom cut-throat abolitionists, and all horse thieves, hog thieves, housebreakers, and forgers, who do not wish to be made to work, hate so bitterly; this same man who lost his seat in Congress because he defended Southern rights; this same Wm. Henry Harrison) "actually signed the above bill" which forbid a negro to purchase a white servant! although that white servant had been convicted by a jury! Now, fellow-citizens, "how would you feel" if one of you were the representative of "respectable, good neighbor men," and published such a circular! "And only think of what would be your feelings," if one of you had published such charges against an honest old soldier, and said "the above is a true statement of facts on record!" "We appeal to every honorable man among you, (not totally blinded by party prejudice,) who loves his friends, his liberty, and his country, to pause, reflect, and examine well the principles and recorded acts" of those men who will thus grossly insult your understandings.

We leave the Indiana laws here.

Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins also give an extract from the journal of the Senate of Ohio in 1821, from which we take the following:

"Mr. Fithian then moved to strike out the 19th section of the bill, as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That, when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for the non-payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county, to sell out such person as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and, upon such sale being effected, the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of master and servant, until the time of service expires; *and for injuries done by either remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentice. But nothing herein* contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment *according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it* shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge: *Provided*, That the court, in pronouncing upon any person or persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeable to the provisions of this act.

"Which motion was decided in the affirmative:—Yeas 20, nays 12.

Among the 12 nays, it seems, the name of Harrison is found. This law seemed in its terms to prescribe that the relation between the parties should be that of "master and apprentice." It only related to those who were "*imprisoned.*" Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins have not ventured to say that "neighbor men and neighbor women," under this law, could be sold as slaves. This is only charged as to the Indiana law. But let us examine this Ohio law, which has heretofore been very much misrepresented.

The first charge against General Harrison was, that he voted for a law to sell men for debt. In 1821, when this slander was brought against Gen. Harrison, he wrote a letter to the Editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser, from which we copy the following:

"I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country, and those bound servants which are tolerated in our as well as in every other State in the Union. *Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstance but that were fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and ought to be abolished.*

"I am, sir, your humble servant,
"WM. H. HARRISON."

In 1836, Gen. Harrison wrote a letter to Mr. Pleasants, relating to this subject, from which we quote the following:

"*So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt.* Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 235; it will there be seen that *I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.* When the bill was before the Senate, *I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor.* [See Senate journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.]

"It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation, nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

"I am, dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant,
"WM. H. HARRISON.
"J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq."

Although this charge is not made in the circular, it has been made in many newspapers, and we feel bound to let the whole truth be known to you. Like all the other thousand slanders against Gen. Harrison, the examination redounds to his credit. He was influenced by feelings of humanity in wishing to relieve prisoners from the loathsome vapors of a dungeon, that they might, as apprentices, work out their fines.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, who is well acquainted with the laws of that State, in a speech recently made by him, very satisfactorily explains this vote. Mr. M. says:

"Sir, I wish now to call your attention to the vote of Gen. Harrison, and the circumstances under which it was given. The attention of the Legislature of Ohio, during its session of 1820-'21, was anxiously directed to the consideration of some plan for the relief of the people, then suffering under a degree of distress and embarrassment unexampled in the history of that State. With a currency depreciated and deranged, the financial resources of the State crippled, and a Treasury exhausted, the people loudly complained of the almost intolerable burden of taxation; they demanded retrenchment and reform in the expenses incident to the administration of the criminal laws of the country. In this posture of public affairs, with a gradually increasing expenditure for the prosecution and punishment of offenders, and a penitentiary crowded with convicts, that had become an annual charge on the Treasury, the Legislature assembled, and undertook to provide a remedy for the grievances complained of, by instituting a revision of the entire criminal code of the State. The task was one of great difficulty and labor; but it was accomplished with as much success as was attainable in the then condition of the country. The great object in view was to diminish the public expenditures, in criminal cases, by reducing them to the lowest point consistent with the ends proposed to be secured by the due and proper administration of punitive justice. To effect this, the House of Representatives passed a bill entitled '*An act supplementary to the act for the punishment of certain offences therein named;* and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. Several new provisions were introduced into this bill. By it certain offences which had before been punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary were made punishable by fine and imprisonment in the county jails."

It was this bill "for the punishment of certain offences therein named," which contained the 19th section to which we have just referred. In that 19th section it will be seen as follows: "But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary," &c.

In the "act for the punishment of certain offences therein specified," passed February 11, 1815, (See Chase's Statutes, 2d vol. pages 893, 4, 5, 6, 7,) you will find the 37th section there referred to, and which is as follows:

"Sec. 37. That when any person shall be confined in jail for the payment of any fine and costs that may be inflicted agreeably to the provisions of this act, the county commissioners may, if it be made to appear to their satisfaction that the person so confined cannot pay such fine and costs, order the sheriff or jailer of such county to discharge such person from imprisonment; and the sheriff or jailer, upon receiving such order in writing, shall discharge such person accordingly: *Provided*, That the commissioners may at any time thereafter order and cause to be issued an execution against the body, lands, goods or chattels of the person so discharged from imprisonment, for the amount of such fines and costs."

Remember the 37th section was retained and Gen. Harrison voted for this, and it expressly provides that, if any person "*cannot pay such* fine and costs," the county commissioners may discharge them. *A poor man, therefore, could not suffer by this law.* We repeat, this section is not given by Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. This gives relief to those who could not pay the fine, and this provision was *retained in the law for which Gen. Harrison voted.*

But the case is stronger still. In the celebrated 19th section, against the motion to strike out which Gen. Harrison voted, it appears that the criminal had the same "remedy which was provided by law in case of master and apprentice."

Here is the 2d section of the law of Ohio relating to apprentices, to be found in Chase's Statutes, vol. 1, pages 585, 6, in the Library of Congress:

"Sec. 2. That if any *master* or *mistress* shall be guilty of any *misusage, refusal of necessary provision or clothing, cruelty, or other ill treatment*, so that the said apprentice or *servant* shall have *just cause to complain;* or the said apprentice or servant be guilty of any misdemeanor, or ill behaviour, or do not perform his or her duty to his or her *master or mistress*, then the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, having *just cause of complaint*, may repair to any justice of the peace in the township, who shall, upon the application by *either*, issue his warrant or summons, for bringing the said *master or mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, before him, and take *such order or direction* between the said *master* or *mistress*, apprentice or *servant*, *as the equity* and *justice of the case shall require.*"

We are very willing any honest, respectable neighbor man should read the 2d section, the 37th section, and the 19th section above quoted, *all parts of the law for which Gen. Harrison voted*, and form his own opinion of it. We quit this part of the subject by quoting the laws of Ohio.

By the laws of Ohio, now in force, no negro or mulatto can come and settle in that State unless he produce a certificate of his freedom, and enter into bond for his good behavior and support. A penalty is imposed on any person who harbors or employs such negro, to be paid to the owner of said negro. The laws of Ohio also provide that runaways shall be delivered up to their owners, upon their proving their property. Negroes are not regarded in Ohio as standing on the same footing with white men. Neither have Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins or any other persons charged that a negro can purchase as a slave a white man in Ohio.

The above extracts fully show this, if there was no other evidence. But we quote the following from the laws of Ohio, copied from page 556 of the Statutes of Ohio, vol. 1:

"That no black or mulatto person or persons shall hereafter be permitted to be sworn or give evidence in any court of record, or elsewhere in this State, in any cause depending, or matter of controversy, where either party to the same is a white person, or in any prosecution which shall be instituted in behalf of this State against any white person."—Passed January 25, 1807.

These are the laws now in force in the State of Ohio, in which Gen. Harrison lives. These laws we are authorized to believe met his approbation, and because he wished to punish horse thieves, and hog thieves, burglars, and forgers, in Indiana, to make them work, instead of feeding them out of the taxes paid by honest men, Messrs. M. and H. would persuade you to oppose him, and vote for a man who has allowed "negro witnesses to be examined against a white man," and said "there was nothing in the proceedings which required his interference!"

It remains for you to say who is the more worthy of the support of "respectable men." We think we have fully answered the unfounded charges of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins against Gen. Harrison on this score.

This circular of Messrs. M. and H. seems to have been prepared under some delusion. We are at a loss to imagine what could have prompted any one to say that Gen. H. had "shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any but his keepers." Again we are told, "he actually refuses to be *seen* by, or even spoken to by a poor man." The confiding na-

tures of the authors of this circular have surely induced them to believe all they see in print. There is scarcely a day of his life that Gen. Harrison is not seen and spoken to by all who desire it. His generous hospitality is enjoyed by all who visit him. His door has always been open to the poor; "the string of his latch has never been pulled in" when they called on him. Before this circular had reached the hands of Wil. White and others, and Gideon M. Green and others, Gen. Harrison was on his way from his farm to Fort Meigs, at which place, and at Columbus in Ohio, he addressed thousands of People, *of poor men*, who had known him in peace and in war. The gathering at Fort Meigs, nearly two hundred miles from his home, was estimated at 20,000 or 30,000 good neighbor men, farmers and mechanics—all of whom saw Gen. H. and most of whom must have heard him speak. Is it not extraordinary, therefore, that when Gen. Harrison had travelled nearly two hundred miles, in unreserved social intercourse with the People, he should be charged with refusing "to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man!"

Is it not strange that such a man should be thus accused? He whose whole life has been signalized by acts of benevolence and charity; the general who put the weary soldier on his horse while he walked with the army; who, in the severe winter of 1812–'13, slept under a thinner tent than any other person, either officer or soldier; who, when "his bedding consisted of a single blanket," gave that blanket to a wounded soldier who was his enemy; the general who in battle (as is proved by soldiers who were with him) "was where cannon balls and chain-shot flew thick around him;" who was in the fight "where balls flew the thickest, and where steel met steel the fiercest;" he who partook of the soldier's fare with "log cabin men," and ate beef roasted before the fire without salt and without bread; he who protected the whole Western frontier, and delivered thousands of women and children from the barbarities of British and Indian ferocity combined, he is now slandered and charged with refusing to be seen by or spoken to by a poor man! Oh! shame, where is thy blush! Oh! conscience, where was thy voice! No man who knows Gen. Harrison has ever said or will say he has turned his face away from friend or foe.

We think we have shown that this circular is grossly incorrect; that it has shamefully misstated facts; and that none but felons, horse-thieves, burglars, hog-thieves, and such loco foco spirits who steal and wish to be fed at public expense, can object to this Indiana law which Gen. Harrison approved. We feel confident that in North Carolina, whose people are entitled to the high character they have acquired for honesty and patriotism, this will have as little effect as in any other country in the world.

But, fellow citizens, we feel bound, from a sense of duty, to call your serious attention to other matters more worthy the consideration of patriots than a harmless law, which has never been regarded by the People of Indiana with terror or alarm, and which, although it was enacted more than thirty-two years ago, has never injured any man as far as we have heard, and certainly never was complained of by any honest men. It has never been looked upon as a matter of complaint against General Harrison; for before the States of Ohio and Indiana, in 1836, where these slanders were repeated, gave him large majorities as their candidate for the Presidency.

We refer to the Message of the President and the report of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War made a report at the commencement of the present session of Congress, to the President of the United States, and the President sent that report to Congress, with his approbation. Of course the report was read by the President. It was only from this report he could obtain information on the state of the Army and of military affairs. If he did not read the report, he has acted hypocritically to the American People, is guilty of gross neglect of duty, and must be ignorant of those matters which it is his duty to be acquainted with. We are unwilling to accuse the President of such conduct.

We give you an extract from this report of the Secretary of War:

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service; and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed, as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country, whenever called upon to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from twenty to thirty-seven. The whole term of service to be eight years; four years in the first class, and four in the reserve. One fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether, at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty-five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty-five thousand fresh recruits be received into the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation; a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

The President, in his message, recommends this report and *plan* to our consideration. Hear this extract from his message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that officer for the organization of the militia of the United States."

On the 9th of March, the House of Representatives passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House *his plan*, in detail, for the reorganization of the militia of the U. States."

Here you will observe the Secretary of War speaks of a "plan" ready to be submitted to the President. The President, in his message, recommends strongly to the consideration of Congress "THE PLAN" submitted by that officer for the reorganization of the militia of the United States, and the resolution of the House of Representatives calls for his "plan."

A few days after, in March, 1840, the Secretary sends his plan, and to some extracts from this, we invite the attention of all who profess to be republicans.

Section first provides that every able-bodied citizen of the respective States, between twenty and forty-five years of age, shall be enrolled in the militia; and, also, this section provides as follows:

"That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within three months thereafter, *provide himself with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of eighteen in the pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge-box*, to contain at least twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buckshot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a *good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch, and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder for twenty-four charges, and two spare flints*, and that he shall appear so armed, accoutered, and provided when called out for exercise or into service; and every citizen so enrolled and providing himself with the arms, ammunition, and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for the payment of taxes."

The 13th and 14th sections of this "plan" are as follows:

"13th. That the deficit occasioned by the transfer annually of one-fourth of the ACTIVE to the RESERVE force, and by the discharge annually of one-fourth of the RESERVE be yearly supplied by a draught or by voluntary service from the MASS.

"14th. That, for the greater convenience of instruction and discipline of the ACTIVE and SEDENTARY force, the territory of the United States shall be divided into ten districts, which, until otherwise directed by law, shall be comprised as follows:

	Men.
First District.	
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,	9,200
Second District.	
Massachusetts, R. Island, Connecticut,	9,600
Third District.	
New York,	18,000
Fourth District.	
New Jersey, Pennsylvania,	13,200
Fifth District.	
Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia,	10,400
Sixth District.	
North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida,	10,000
Seventh District.	
Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee,	8,800
Eighth District.	
Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa,	2,000
Ninth District.	
Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana,	7,400
Tenth District.	
Ohio, Michigan, Wiskonsin,	9,200
Total,	97,800"

The following is the 17th section of this plan for subverting the liberties of the country, and we hope you will read and remember it:

"17th. *That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the* ACTIVE *force of the militia, at such places within their respective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge.*"

By this section, the President would have power to assemble such numbers, at such places, and at such times, within their respective districts, not exceeding twice in one year, as he may deem necessary! By this section, if Congress should enact such a law, your "good neighbor men" might be forced to march to Florida or Georgia when the President pleased. Would not the President, with a sub-Treasury bank, and with all this power, be a King!

The 20th section is in the following words:

"20th. That the *militia of the United States*, or any portion thereof, when employed in the service of the United States, *shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States*. And that no officer, non-commissioned officer, or musician, or private of the militia shall be compelled to serve more than six months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than in due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank in the regiment."

What these rules and articles of war are we will show presently.

The 28th section is in the following words:

"28th. That every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the United States in the case provided for calling forth the active force, or parts thereof, (in the 17th head,) shall be fined, and forfeit a sum not exceeding three month's pay, nor less than half a month's pay, according to the circumstances of the case, as a court-martial may determine, and that every officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer, musician, or private of the militia who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States, in any of the cases cited in the 18th and 19th heads, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay, and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged according to the circumstances of the case by a court-martial, and such officers shall, moreover, be liable to be cashiered by sentence of a court-martial, and be incapacitated from holding a commission in the militia for a term of four years, at the discretion of the said court; and such non-commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by the sentence of a court-martial, on failure of the payment of fines adjudged against them, for one calender month for every five dollars of such fine."

Now let us inquire how these costs and fines are to be collected. We cannot illustrate this more forcibly than by quoting a report from the minority of the Committee on the Militia, reported by Messrs. Triplett, Carter, Goode, and Ridgway. This document is Rep. No. 585, of the present session of Congress:

"Who is to pay the costs of the marshals and deputy marshals who are to be sent out in the several States to collect the fines thus assessed by the courts martial? The answer to this inquiry is found in the following extract from the 29th section: 'That the marshal, or his deputy, having received the said certificate, shall forthwith proceed to levy the *said fines, with costs*, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, *which costs*, and the manner of proceeding with respect to the sale of the goods distrained, shall be agreeably to the laws of the State in which the same shall be, as in other cases of distress; and when any non-commissioned officer or private shall be adjudged to suffer imprisonment, there being no goods or chattels to be found whereon to levy the said fines, the marshal of the district, or his deputy, shall commit such delinquent to jail during the term of which he shall be so adjudged to imprisonment, or until the fine shall be paid, in the same manner as other persons condemned to fine and imprisonment at the suit of the United States may be committed.' From this quotation, it appears that delinquent militiamen are *to pay the costs*. Taking the lowest possible estimate, of two dollars and fifty cents, for the costs of judgment and issuing the execution, let us see what will be the costs on a judgment originally for twenty dollars. When the delinquent militiaman lives two hundred miles from the place of the court sitting, the marshal's fees are fixed by law, for every mile he travels, at five cents, in going to levy the execution. This would make his fees for travelling alone.

"Which would make the account stand thus:

The original judgment	$20 00
Cost of judgment and execution	2 50
Marshal's fees for travelling 200 miles, at 5 cents per mile	10 00
For serving process of execution	2 00
	$34 50"

We ask you to pause and reflect upon this monstrous scheme, and remember that every man who votes for Mr. Van Buren will be considered, according to the locofoco doctrine, as voting to approve his measures. Do you approve of this scheme! If not, how will you express your disapprobation except at the ballot-box!

But this is not all. By the first section, each man must furnish himself with a musket, balls, knapsack, &c. Could this be done at less than twenty dollars for each man! Are you willing to submit to this onerous tax!

Read the 17th section of this "plan;" see the power to be given to "the President;" see that the men are to "be deemed in the service of the United States;" see that the soldiers are to "*be subject*" (hard words to a Republican ear) "to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge." Read the Constitution of the United States, and see if the power is not there given to "Congress" to prescribe the discipline, "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia," according to the discipline "prescribed by Congress." And ask yourselves, can you sanction such a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States!

Remember then, the 20th section prescribes that the militia, when employed in the service of the United States, (as in the 17th section,) "*shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States.*" Now let us see what a few of those "rules and articles of war" are:

In the 4th volume of the laws of the United States, published by John Bioren and W. John Duane, Philadelphia, and R. C. Weightman, Washington City, 1816, you will find "an act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806.

From this act we make a few extracts for your consideration:

"Art. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful words against the President of the United States, against the Vice President thereof, against the Congress of the United States, or against the Chief Magistrate or Legislature of any of the United States in which he may be quartered, if a commissioned officer shall be cashiered, or otherwise punished, as a court martial shall direct; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted on him by the sentence of a court martial."

"Art. 9. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or lift any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, *or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer*, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court martial."

[And if negro testimony is admitted on the trial, and the President should find nothing in it to "require his interference," how easy a matter would it be for the negro servants of a superior officer to accuse and convict a poor white man.]

"Art. 41. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, *without leave in writing* from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

"Art. 42. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, under penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial."

"Art. 67. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers, neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison *nor put to hard labor* any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer time than one month."

This article limits the power of a regimental court-martial, but not of a general court-martial. A "general court-martial" could, therefore, under these articles, *put to hard labor* a soldier for a longer time than one month. Is not this worse than selling a horse thief, according to the Indiana law! And may not negro witnesses be admitted upon the trial, according to Lieut. Hooe's case?

"Art. 101. The foregoing articles are to be read and published once in every six months, to every garrison, regiment, troop, or company, mustered or to be mustered *in the service of the United States*, and are to be duly observed by all officers and soldiers who are or shall be in said service."

"We repeat, by the 17th section of the plan recommended to our consideration by the President, the militia will be considered in the service of the United States; and by the 20th section of the same plan, they will "*be subject*" to the "rules and articles of war, as the troops of the United States."

These things require no comment from us. Nothing we can say can make this "plan" appear more hideous and horrible.

We have alluded to the admission of negro witnesses against a white man. We give the facts.

In the year 1839, a court-martial was held at Pensacola, before which Mr. Geo. Mason Hooe, a native of Virginia, and a Lieutenant in the Navy was tried. Two negro witnesses were examined on the trial, contrary to his wishes and remonstrances. The proceedings were sent to the Secretary of the Navy; he approved them. Mr. Hooe presented a memorial to the President, calling his attention to the fact, that negroes had testified against him. The President, after the proceedings of the trial were laid before him, and after he had read Mr. Hooe's respectful memorial, endorsed on the papers the following words:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. M. V. B.

We submit to you an extract from the proceedings which have been sent to the House of Representatives, and ask you if there is "*nothing*" in the President's conduct which requires your interference at the polls. The following we have had copied from the original, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the House of Representatives:

Extracts from the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, of the U. S. Navy, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 24th June, 1840.

James Mitchell, Captain's Steward, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused objected to the examination of the witness, upon the ground that he was a colored man.

The Court after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed.

The accused then offered a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and desired that the same be spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court most distinctly that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded.—It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal; but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G. M. HOOE,
"Lieutenant U. S. Navy."

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered by the Court:

"The accused, having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal, that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which he humbly thinks should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible, therefore asks leave to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined, cross-examining this witness.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
Lieut. U. S. Navy."

Daniel Waters, Captain's cook of the U. S. ship Vandalia, called and sworn.

The accused presented a paper writing, of which the following is a copy, and requested that the same be spread upon the record, which was ordered:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the Captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MASON HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

[At the close of the proceedings of the Court is the approval of the Secretary of the Navy in these words:]

"Approved. J. K. PAULDING."

Extract from the letter or memorial of Lieut. Hooe to the President of the United States.

There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter as to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive; and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this Court, two negroes, one the cook, the other the private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes. The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows, they were allowed to be examined and to testify on my trial. This I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court; and, if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings.

Letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to transmit a report in the case of Lieut. George Mason Hooe, and to return the memorial addressed to you by him in relation to the proceedings of the Court on his trial.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. PAULDING.

Endorsement on the above letter, by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, with his own hand.

THE PRESIDENT FINDS NOTHING IN THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. HOOE WHICH REQUIRES HIS INTERFERENCE. M. V. B.

Now, fellow-citizens, we ask you to contrast with this the following from the same book in which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins found their law to sell "good neighbor men;" or, as the law says, horse thieves, burglars, hog thieves, and such other "good neighbor men" as committed crime, and would not work.

Extract from the same law book from which Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins took their extract:

"CHAPTER 46—PAGE 311.

"AN ACT regulating the practice in the General Court, and Court of Common Pleas, and for other purposes.

"SEC. 24. No negro, mulatto, or Indian, shall be a witness, except in pleas of the United States, against negroes, mulattoes, or Indians, or in civil pleas, where negroes, mulattoes, or Indians alone shall be parties.

"JESSE B. THOMAS,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives,*
"B. CHAMBERS,
"*President of the Council.*

"Approved, Sept. 17, 1807.
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON."

We have now exposed the misstatements and misrepresentations of Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins. In doing so, it has not been our desire to wound their feelings, or to indulge in harsh and offensive language. We have prepared this communication at the request of many good people from North Carolina. We feel we are but doing justice to Gen. Harrison, a meritorious public servant, whose character is of more value to him than all the wealth on earth, whose private life has been hitherto unsullied, without a stain and without reproach, and whose services in the field have shed a lustre upon the American arms that all patriots will think upon with exultation and pride.

The fame of our great men is the most valuable property of our nation. That fame it is our duty and our pride to sustain and to defend. In the name of our Revolutionary Patriots, we call upon you to pronounce condemnation on the "plans" of this corrupt Administration. We count upon the log-cabin men! upon such as fought at Tippecanoe, New Orleans and the Thames, to come to the rescue of their country, and to save us from the disgrace of being punished by the testimony of negro servants, and from the horrors of a standing army.

ED. STANLY,
LEWIS WILLIAMS,
ED. DEBERRY,
K. RAYNER.

Washington City, June, 1840.

From the Raleigh Standard.

SENATORIAL RESIGNATIONS.

To the General Assembly of the State of N. C.

I hereby resign the trust with which the legislature of the State of North Carolina was pleased to honor me as one of her Representatives in the Senate of the United States; which resignation I desire to take effect at the commencement of your next session.

No unwillingness to serve my country; no under estimate of the high and undeserved honor I enjoy in representing a State whose character is unsullied and whose people are unsurpassed for moral purity; no insensibility to the heavy debt of gratitude that rests upon me for the many marks of confidence and the unmerited favors I have received; not even the conviction I feel of my own inadequacy to the responsible and weighty duties of the station I fill induces me to resign it. On the contrary, the proudest retrospect I shall ever have is, that the representatives of one of the noblest States of the American Union, thought me worthy to represent her in the most august body under the Sun; and the most cheering consciousness I shall ever experience, will be that of having discharged the duties of the station with a fidelity measured only by my ability.

My political principles have never been disguised, and they were well known not only to those who elected me, but to every other citizen of the State with whose acquaintance I was honored. No one can say that I have given a vote in the Senate of the United States, which could not have been foretold by every man at all conversant with public affairs. Those have, I firmly believe, been just such as the people of North Carolina, or their representatives, by whom I was elected, would have instructed me to give. Yet, since my election, a general election for members of the legislature has taken place and made some change in the complexion of that body, whether or not fairly representing the sentiments of a majority the people, is a question which the people themselves must decide. At their last session, majorities of both branches of that body, were pleased to adopt resolutions expressive of the opinion that my course was not in conformity to the wishes of the people. From that opinion mine respectfully differed. Had that body assumed its proper responsibility and instructed me, however, I should have either obeyed these instructions literally or forthwith resigned. The mere expression of opinion, left all the responsibility upon my shoulders, only increasing its weight and delicacy. I was no ignorant that there was a design in some to use these resolutions as a snare in which I was to be caught and my political death accomplished. Nay, many believed there was no way for me to escape. If I treated the resolutions as instructions and resigned, (for the terms of the resolutions rendered obedience impossible,) and thereby insure my place being filled by an opponent of the administration, I should bring upon myself condemnation as a traitor to those who had trusted me, or as a cowardly deserter of my post in the hour of trial. If on the other hand I neither resigned nor obeyed, I should be denounced as one who disregarded the will of my constituents and set at nought their right to instruct me. I saw the dilemma in which I should be placed, and resolved to escape from it be throwing back the responsibility where it properly belonged. I was well convinced that I could not with propriety treat the resolutions as instructions, and so respectfully informed the Legislature, requesting at the same time, that if I was wrong, I might be set right. My conclusion if wrong, was not corrected, and I might have contented myself in my position until its term expired. But I knew the public mind was much stirred concerning the doctrine of instructions, and that ungenerous persons would, notwithstanding the pains I had taken to set myself right, impute to me the design of holding under constitutional forms a place for which according to its spirit and substance I was unfit. It had been said by high authority, that I was supporting an administration to which my constituents were opposed. I am among the last men to question the representative character of our government, or to deny to the people the right of setting up and pulling down at pleasure, and I would sooner perish than avail myself of a position in which their generous confidence had placed me to thwart their wishes. Believing that the legislative elections had not taken place in reference to any such result, and that the appointment of my successor could not be made in conformity to the expressed wishes of the people, my immediate resignation would not have secured obedience to their will. But, I determined and accordingly promised to resign in time for the people to avail themselves of the first occasion of indicating their choice of a Senatorial representative.

That pledge is now redeemed. I retire to private life, with a bosom glowing with the same zeal for my country, and the same confidence that the people will do right, as when I accepted at their hands a trust, conferring more honor than a diadem.

That every citizen of the State may be apprized of my resignation and the motive that leads to it, I shall take the liberty of furnishing a copy of this letter for publication.

I am with very high respect,
Your obedient Servant,
ROBERT STRANGE.

Washington, June 30th, 1840.

[Mr. Brown's letter, of similar purport, is in type, but delayed till next week, for want of room.—ORS.]

We asserted, two or three weeks ago, that any man, who called Gen. Harrison a coward, might be kicked with impunity. On Monday we had the pleasure of seeing a practical illustration of the truth of our assertion.

Louisville Journal.

AN OPPONENT OF GEN. HARRISON.

The Cincinnati Advertiser, who holds the office of public printer under Mr. Van Buren, thus speaks of General Harrison:

"Gen. Harrison is *not* a RICH man. He has not taken those wicked means to enrich himself that many of his warmest friends have taken,—he has been HONEST IN ALL HIS DEALINGS—HE HAS BEEN FAITHFUL IN ALL THE PUBLIC OFFICES HE HAS HELD—AND HE HAS NOT TAKEN THOSE ADVANTAGES HE MIGHT HAVE DONE, WITHOUT THE VIOLATION OF ANY DUTY."

Communications.

COMMUNICATED.

Toast.—On the 4th of July, at a celebration in Cumberland, the following sentiment was drunk, which from the extreme complimentary cast of it, must have been offered by a real Humbugger:—

To *Thomas Hart Benton* of Missouri, Health and Hard Money! To his future *Biographer*, whether of the Globe or the Democratic Review, this suggestion—

Leave a blank here and there on each page,
To enrol the *fair deeds* of his YOUTH;
When you mention the acts of his AGE,
Leave a BLANK—for his *Honor* and *Truth*.

"HICKORY GROVE, July 5, 1840.

Mr. E. J. Hale: Dear Sir—On yesterday I attended a Whig Barbacue, furnished by the patriotic Whigs of Sandy Point and its vicinity, in Anson county. By 10 o'clock, a large number of persons had assembled, and a procession was formed by the Marshal of the day. First, the Music and the Star Spangled Banner, and four other flags with inscriptions on them, such as "J. M. Morghead," "Harrison and Tyler," "Liberty and Union," "The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," &c. Next came a Log Cabin, in which were the revolutionary soldiers, with a barrel of hard cider and a gourd, with a door to it, and the string of the latch not drawn in, the smoke proceeding out of the chimney, all looking as natural as the Log Cabin of North Bend. Then came the Committee of Arrangements, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and the Orator of the Day; next, four militia companies, and then the invited guests and the citizens generally. The whole marched to Cedar Creek Baptist Church; in which, a large number of Ladies had assembled, to cheer and animate the Whigs of old Anson in the glorious cause of the people against the spoils men and the minions in power. Who would not be a Whig, when they have so many bright and sparkling eyes and lovely smiles, to cheer them on to do their duty in the fearful struggle now going on between Executive power and Constitutional freedom. The reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the delivery of the Oration, occupied about an hour and a half; after which, the order of the procession was resumed, and marched back to Sandy Point, at which place, I suppose about six or seven hundred persons partook of the refreshments that had been plentifully prepared; after which, the company was addressed by Mr. Myers, the nominated and only candidate for the Senate of the next Legislature, who made a plain, argumentative speech, and triumphantly vindicated Gen. Harrison from the numerous charges and slanders that the British Tory party had circulated to his prejudice. Then came Col. McCollum, a candidate for the Commons, who made a very favorable impression upon the people. It was the first time that many had seen him or heard him speak. When he concluded, the crowd arose and gave him three cheers. Then Mr. Hammond, the Van Buren candidate for the Commons, requested to be permitted to address the people, which was readily acceded to by the Whigs. Mr. Hammond commenced, apparently highly excited, but in the outset said that he did not come with the expectation of making a speech, and consequently he did not bring his documents with him, to refer to, and if he should not state facts correctly, the people could correct him. Notwithstanding this declaration, he was seen frequently referring to a pamphlet or pamphlets. He proceeded in the usual manner of his party, making garbled statements from documents, and round assertions, and when called on for his proof, he could produce nothing to sustain him in the most of his assertions, but the certificate of the Honorable Doctor Montgomery & Co. Mr. Hammond asserted that there was sixty-five Whigs in the present Congress, from the Northern States, and sixty-four of them were Abolitionists. I supposed when this came out, that it was a mere slip of the tongue; that he was thinking of the sixty-seven receivers of money for the public lands, and out of them were sixty-three government defaulters. He said that the Whigs were charging the Vanites with extravagant and unnecessary expenditures, in the last session of Congress, when at the same time the Whigs had the majority in Congress; at which time one of the people arose to correct him, and to state that the only Whig measure that they squeezed through was the appointing of the investigating committee—whereupon, he said that unless he was permitted to proceed without further interruption, he must desist, notwithstanding he wished to be corrected, and by this means evaded answering hard questions. When Mr. Hammond concluded his remarks, Mr. Myers rejoined in a brief reply; scattered to the four winds the gentleman's indefensible positions, I think, to the satisfaction of all attentive and unprejudiced hearers. Then Col. White and Col. Boggan declared themselves as candidates for the office of Sheriff—after which, the company adjourned in good order, without the least disturbance.

AN INVITED GUEST.

Letter to the Editor, dated

"ANSON COUNTY, July 5, 1840.

I attended yesterday (4th July,) a Whig Barbecue, got up only a few days ago, by some of the spirited Whigs of Sandy Point, and had the pleasure of partaking of some of the good things which were there provided, and joining about 600 of my Whig fellow citizens in a cup of hard cider to the health of "Old Tip." The assembly formed a procession, and marched to Cedar Creek Church, near by, (which we found thronged with the sparkling eyes and heavenly faces of the matrons and lasses of the neighborhood, all Whig,) where Dr. William Terry delivered a patriotic, chaste and eloquent oration. The centre of attraction was the Whigs of Morven, and the multitude caused the welkin to ring with shouts when they made their appearance on horseback, escorting a *Log Cabin*, from the chimney of which the smoke was beautifully curling, the roof supporting the flag of liberty with suitable mottoes, the inner apartment occupied by soldiers of the Revolution, and the string of the latch on the outside of the door. After the festival was over, the Whig candidates addressed the assembly with much effect. H. B. Hammond, Esq., the Van Buren candidate, was present, who asked and promptly obtained permission to make a speech; but sir, he stood as little chance in that crowd as would a stump-tail bull in fly time. Much to the credit of the gentlemen who gave the entertainment, not a drop of ardent spirits was allowed on the ground, and the people dispersed in the evening in good order, with a renewed determination to press forward in the cause of Harrison and Liberty."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Carolinian of the 20th ult. contains a very long and laboured article, dated Moore County, June 11, 1840, over the signature of "Bunker Hill," in which its author manifests as strong a propensity to invade truth and decency as any other writer of the day.

Truly, Mr. Bunker, you are worthy of your fellow labourer and companion in arms, the infamous Dr. Montgomery of Orange, from whom you must have received some of your maxims. You follow close by the precedent of the Doctor in your wanton and insidious charges against some of the respectable Whigs of Moore, in order to make political capital in that section.

Now I presume that this resort will afford you but a very small wool-gathering when you and the Dictator come to make up your jewels in that county—too small to enable you to give us a very long thread from your spinning factory, after the election in November next. But to return to the point.

It appears that the "Dictator," after having given us one feeble shot from his *popgun*, delivered up his commission to Bunker, whom he has furnished with the necessary materials in order to carry on the dirty work of falsehood and detraction. So Bunker has girded on his righteous panoply in order to do battle for the Democracy of Moore, and will figure in future in lieu of his predecessor, whom he deems so unjustly assailed by the Whigs of Moore and the "mercenary troops from Cumberland," as he would have it.

Now, for the information of this redoubtable knight of Democracy, I can here inform him that he is mistaken in this "hit." He ascribes to Subscriber the very thing of which he himself is guilty, i. e. a mercenary spirit. So as analizing has become the order of the day, we recommend that Bunker give *shorter yarns* in future, lest he in the mean time undergo a solution of his constituent parts. I venture to say, that if the decomposing apparatus were applied to him, we should find an awful quantity of *alloy*, as well as a cranium in which there are "*chambers to let*;" notwithstanding his classical puffs and pretension to the *legal profession*, attorneyship, or what you please to call it.

As to the challenge to Subscriber relative to the changes in Moore, I here say that I know of from 8 to 12 good and effectual changes in Moore, in one neighborhood, in favor of Harrison and Reform, and *again* defy contradiction, from a more respectable source than *Bunker*. Very respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Cumberland County, July 6, 1840.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

GEN. HARRISON AND THE WHIGS OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

We publish below an interesting correspondence between the WHIGS of the New York Legislature and the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The action which led to the correspondence was consummated on the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington; and the 4th day of July, the birthday of the Republic, has been with great propriety selected by the Committee for its publication. The letter of General Harrison is frank, full and explicit. It takes the ground that should be maintained by every Presidential candidate. The adoption of the principles of the letter will do more than any thing else to carry back the Republic to the purity and integrity of its earlier days, and to introduce an administration worthy to succeed that of Washington.

The letter from the Committee is simply a cover to a series of complimentary resolutions. We omit it and insert the

ANSWER OF GEN. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, Ohio, May 23, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th February, conveying the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig members of the Legislature, convened in the Capitol of the State on the 22d of that month.

I beg you to believe, gentlemen, that I am deeply impressed with the honor which has been conferred upon me by the distinguished body whom on this occasion you represent. The great object of both my civil and military life has been to serve my country to the utmost of my abilities, and to obtain its approbation. The hope of this has often cheered me in circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment.

You will pardon me, I trust, if in this letter I go somewhat beyond the mere purpose of acknowledging the receipt of your communication, and use the occasion for making a few remarks, which circumstances seem to require from me, in respect to a declaration of opinions, or pledges, as to my future conduct, required of candidates for high offices.

My public life, not now a short one, is before the country. My opinions on important subjects have been expressed from time to time, as those subjects have arisen, and since my name has been mentioned among those from whom a selection might be made for the office of President, I have in several letters to friends fully and frankly avowed my sentiments. Further than this I cannot suppose intelligent persons could desire me to go. The People of this country do not rely on professions, promises, and pledges. They know that if a candidate is unprincipled he will not scruple to give any pledge that may be required of him, and as little will he hesitate to violate it. I have already made public the principles by which I should be governed if elected President, so far as relates to the proper Executive duties of that office. But almost innumerable applications have been made to me for my opinions relative to matters of legislation, or even to the proper mode of conducting business in the two Houses of Congress. My published letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny will show that I do not consider the President a constituent branch of the Legislature; yet it is impossible to read the letters that have been addressed to me without believing that many of the writers had adopted the opinion that the Presidential office was the proper source and origin of all the legislation of the country—an opinion, in my judgment, at war with every principle of the Constitution, and of deep and dangerous consequence. The prevalence of such sentiments, more than any thing else, would tend to consolidate the whole substantial power of the Government in the hands of a single man—a tendency which, whether in or out of office, I feel it my most solemn duty to resist.

I have declined therefore to give any further pledges or opinions on subjects which belong to the future legislation of Congress, because—

1st. I conceive, for the reasons given in my letters to Mr. Williams and Mr. Denny, that Congress should be left as much as possible untrammelled by Executive influence in the discharge of its Legislative functions; and that a better guaranty for the correct conduct of a Chief Magistrate may be found in his character and the course of his former life than in pledges and opinions given during the pendency of a doubtful contest; and that, although recognising the right of the People to be informed of the leading political opinions of the candidates for offices of trust, yet, as it regards the subjects upon which the Legislature may be called to act, the pledges and opinions should be required, if required at all, of the candidates for Congress.

2d. Because the habit of considering a single individual as the source from which all the measures of Government should ema-

nate is degrading to a Republic, and of the most dangerous tendency.

3d. Because upon all the questions in regard to which, under any circumstances, it would be at all proper for me to make answers, my sentiments have already been fully and clearly given to the Public, in a manner to entitle them to credence, as I conceive that no honest man would suffer *his* friends to publish documents in his name which were not genuine, or containing opinions which he was not then willing to endorse.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high regard.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Gen. Jackson has volunteered a letter to the Nashville Union, in favor of Van Buren's re-election, and sneering at Gen. Harrison's civil and military character. He issued a similar manifesto against Judge White, in 1836,—an interference which Tennessee indignantly repelled, by giving the Judge 10,000 majority. If that patriotic daughter of the Old North, denied Jackson's right to appoint his immediate successor, she will scarcely consent to his enjoying that privilege for life.

As a set-off to his ungenerous sneers, we have the following letter from Gen. Miller, the gallant hero of the last war,—the same Miller, who, when asked by Gen. Brown, if he could take by storm a British battery that was pouring a murderous fire into our Army, modestly replied, "*I'll try, Sir,*" and DID IT.

BOSTON, June 29, 1840.

My Dear General:—I address you with the frankness which one old friend may use towards another. My object is to learn what you think of the recent attacks on the military character of Gen. Harrison. I believe you were in the army in the West, in the campaign of Tippecanoe; although I do not remember that you served with him after the declaration of war against England; but as a military man, forming your judgment impartially, and when the facts were recent, your opinion would be of great value. If there be any blot on his military fame, it ought to be known; if there be not, you will feel that an old soldier ought not to be unjustly and rudely attacked.

Gen. Harrison is before the country for the Presidency. I do not know that we shall elect him, but I can say, in your own language, my dear General, that "we'll try."

Yours, with unceasing regard,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Gen. JAMES MILLER.

SALEM, June 30, 1840.

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to have received your letter of yesterday, requesting me to state what I think of the recent attacks upon the military character of Gen. Harrison. In answer, I can truly say, that I have noticed with deep regret, attacks, not only on his well earned military fame, but also upon his private and moral character. My first acquaintance with Gen. Harrison was in the year 1811. I was on duty in the 4th Regiment of Infantry, then commanded by Col. John P. Boyd—afterwards Gen. Boyd—under orders to proceed to Vincennes, and there report to Governor Harrison. We did so. We remained at Vincennes some days, and united ourselves with the Volunteers assembled there, devoting our limited time to purposes of organization and drill. We then took up the line of march for the Indian country, and proceeded by slow and cautious marches, until we reached about seventy miles up the Wabash towards Tippecanoe; where we halted and threw up a stockaded work, which we called Fort Harrison. Here I remained until the Army returned from Tippecanoe, after the battle.

Although I was not in the battle, still I took great interest in it; had much conversation with all the officers on their return; and made every inquiry I could think of respecting their movements and encampments, the attack and defence, and the operations of the battle throughout—and I made up my mind, unhesitatingly, that the campaign had been conducted with great bravery, skill and judgment, and that nothing was left undone, that could be done consistently with the General's express orders from the War Department, which I saw and read. Nor have I ever known or heard of any act of his, which has, in the least degree, altered the opinion I then formed of him. I will add, that if I ever had any military skill, I am more indebted for it to Gen. Harrison than to any other man. Soon after the battle, I wrote a letter to Gen. Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of New Hampshire—my military father, as I called him—giving a somewhat detailed account of the campaign of Tippecanoe. That letter was preserved by Gen. P. and might now probably be found among his papers. If it is in existence it will show what were my opinions at that time, as would also several other letters then written by me to various friends. In those days I never heard that Gen. Harrison was a coward, or wore petticoats.

To conclude, I freely express my opinion, after following him through all his civil and military career, after living with him in his family more than six months, that GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IS AS FREE FROM STAIN OR BLEMISH AS IT FALLS TO THE LOT OF MAN TO BE.

I am, dear sir,
Your old friend,
JAMES MILLER.

Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Van Buren Convention.—This body, called to nominate a Candidate of the Administration party for the Vice Presidency, met in this City yesterday. We learn that not more than 20 counties, out of 67, are represented! No nomination had been made, when our paper went to Press, but, of course Col. Johnson will be centered on. The thinness of this Convention, and the evident absence of all enthusiasm on the part of its members, contrast strikingly with the go-ahead-iveness of the Whigs. Every incident of the times goes to show that the Whig star is in the ascendant.

P. S. Col. Johnson is nominated.

Raleigh Register.

Testimony of an Enemy.—Mr. Hiram Haines, the Editor of the Petersburg Star, well known as one of the most zealous supporters of the Administration in the State, speaking of Gen. Harrison's views on the subject of Abolition, says:

"We cannot permit the opportunity to pass, of candidly expressing the belief, which we have long entertained, that no man in the United States, public or private, is farther removed from Abolitionism, in the fanatical sense of the term, than is William H. Harrison."

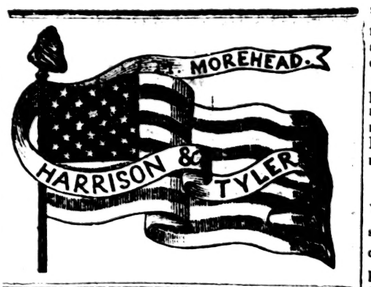
Richmond Whig.

WHIG MEETINGS.

At Elizabeth Town, N. J. a meeting of from 7 to 8,000.
At Barre, Mass., 600.
At Bladensburg, 2000.
At Georgetown, 600.

A Whole Platoon.—We are authorized to state by a gentleman who was present, that at a log cabin meeting held at Easton, Pennsylvania, on Saturday, June 27th, *one hundred and twelve* persons, nearly all of whom had previously been active partizans of Van Buren, and the remainder neutral, publicly announced that they would "vote in favor of William H. Harrison and John Tyler for President and Vice President of the United States, at the next Presidential election."—*Courier and Enquirer.*

The Merchants' Bank, Cheraw, S. C. has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the last half year.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

CANDIDATES.—It gives us great pleasure to be authorized to announce, that in compliance with numerous solicitations from all parts of the county, JOHN D. ECCLES and DAVID McNEILL, Esqs. are candidates to represent this County in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

We are also requested by many friends of Harrison and Reform to say, that Col. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT having declined their solicitations to become a candidate for the Senate, only because the state of his health will prevent his canvassing the county, they have determined to vote for him for that branch of the Legislature.

We may also state, (though not requested to do so,) that Arch'd McDiarmid, Esq. for the Senate, and John Monroe and David Reid, Esqs. for the Commons, have been announced by the Carolinian as candidates.

☞ We ask particular attention to the able Circular of Messrs. Stanly, Williams, Deberry and Rayner, addressed to the people of North Carolina.

MR. MOREHEAD'S VISIT.—In fulfilment of his appointment, John M. Morehead, Esq. the Whig candidate for Governor, visited this town last week. A large number of his political friends met him some miles from town, on Friday afternoon, and escorted him to his lodgings at the Lafayette Hotel. Here he was waited on by great numbers of both parties, whom he received with his accustomed politeness. On Saturday forenoon he addressed several hundred persons from a stage erected at the Market House. In the whole course of our life we never heard a more able and effective address—abounding with elevated sentiments, true Republican doctrines, anecdotes, wit, arguments and facts. So deeply interested were his auditory, that hundreds stood upon their feet during the whole of the speech, which occupied 4 hours and 25 minutes in the delivery.

We purposely refrained from taking any notes of the speech, because we could not hope to do justice to its varied subjects, or to the eloquence with which they were treated. One or two points, however, we will mention.

In November last, immediately after Mr. Morehead's nomination, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. of Raleigh, delivered a speech, which has only been published within the last few weeks, *after Mr. Morehead had visited the Eastern part of the State, and after he had spoken in Raleigh.* The speech contains many gross misrepresentations; only one of which we will mention, premising, that it bears a striking resemblance to some similar attempts at deception in a certain paper signed "A Freeman," which was written at Raleigh, and printed in this town in August last, on the eve of our Congressional election. The following is the part of Mr. Haywood's speech to which we call attention:—

"Look further into these Journals of 1826 at page 196 and what do we see? I read the words of the Journal.

"The bill to prevent *Free persons of color* from migrating into this State, and for the good government of such persons in the State, and for other purposes was read the 2d time. (Here follow several motions to amend, which Mr. H. read.) The bill being further amended, was put on its passage, and the question being, shall this Bill pass its second reading, was determined in the affirmative."

But J. M. MOREHEAD'S name is recorded *NO!*

What law is this! The same we now live under. The same which you will find in the Revised Statutes of North Carolina."

Mr. Morehead showed, from the *same* Journals, that when he voted against the second reading of the bill, it contained four sections more than the bill which finally passed. And yet Mr. Haywood says it is "the same law which we now live under!" Mr. Morehead showed that the "motions to amend, which Mr. H. read," were, a motion of Judge Toomer, to strike out one of those sections, which failed by a small majority; whereupon, unable to get the bill amended to such a shape as they could approve of, he and Judge Toomer, and many others, voted against the 2d reading. When the bill came up for a *third* reading, however, he himself made the motion to strike out that section, which was agreed to; and the lamented Jos. A. Hill moved to strike out three other sections, which was also agreed to; *and then the bill passed without a dissenting vote!* So it appears that Mr. Haywood has, with the Journals before him, falsely charged Mr. Morehead with voting against a law "which you will find in the Revised Statutes," when in fact he voted for that law!

It is a subject of deep regret and mortification, that such a man as Mr. Haywood, of high standing and acknowledged talents, would consent to be the instrument of so gross a misrepresentation. It affords, too, strong confirmation of the suspicion that Mr. H. was the author of the handbill signed "A Freeman," of which we have before spoken. What confidence can the public place in a party whose acknowledged leader adopts such means, and whose rank and file follow so implicitly in the footsteps of their leader.

Mr. Morehead's delineation of the corruption and extravagance of the Administration and its agents, was drawn with the hand of a master. He had procured the official documents, and read from them statements which startled the friends, and even surprized the enemies of the Administration. Some of the same documents are now in our possession, and we mean to make an effort to procure the others, and all shall be at the service of any Van Buren man who may wish to test the accuracy of Mr. Morehead's statements. Among others, he produced the account of an Indian agent who had received upwards of $1500 of *mileage*, and $24 of *per diem* pay. He had travelled 4000 miles, at $8 for every 20 miles, to perform *three days* duty! which would doubtless have been better performed by some man living on the spot. He exposed, also from public documents, the enormous amounts paid to Shermerhorn and Ellsworth, and other Indian Agents, for mileage and pay for removing the Cherokees from our own State, and the speculations in corn, by which the government was cheated out of an immense sum.

We were glad to see a number of friends of the Administration present, many of whom we know were pleased with the candor and good humor with which the subjects were treated;—a spirit calculated to disarm hostility among the *people*, and *therefore* the more calculated to excite the ire of the would-be *leaders* of the people, who are correspondingly loud and bitter in their denunciations. Calm and reflecting men, of whom there were many present, could not help doing justice to Mr. Morehead's statements; and the gnashing of teeth of the others is but evidence of the force of his blows.

It gives us pleasure to state, that Mr. Morehead's political enemies generally treated him with great respect, and that in one instance, when a drunken man became rude, he was led away by a Van Buren Deputy Sheriff. This act of courtesy deserves to be recorded to the honor of Mr. Henry M. Johnson.

THE SALISBURY CELEBRATION.—The Watchman, with the particulars of this glorious assemblage of the 'Log Cabin boys' of the West, only came to hand yesterday. We must therefore postpone the account till our next. Suffice it, that the Marshal of the day estimated the number present at *twelve thousand*, with banners and badges, and five Log Cabins, built on the battle grounds of Guilford, Ramsour's Mills, King's Mountain, &c. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Edny, H. C. Jones, Hon. A. Rencher, Rev. Mr. Culpeper, Col. Barringer, Mr. Boyden, and others. The candidates for Governor were both present, but neither spoke. The Western Carolinian thinks this was because the Whigs were afraid to let Morehead meet Saunders. This is an amusing idea to those who have heard Morehead, and particularly to those who have marked how carefully Saunders has avoided meeting Morehead's published appointments in a great majority of cases.

In the language of a correspondent at Salisbury, "It is certain that so large a meeting of the people never before was convened in North Carolina; and no other names than those of Harrison, Tyler, and Morehead, could have produced such an outpouring of the people. The Farmer left his field in the midst of the harvest, the Mechanic his shop, and the Merchant his counter, to consult together as to the means of restoring the country to its former prosperity. It was agreed on all hands, that the best way to effect this, would be for the log cabin boys to elect the log cabin candidate to preside over the nation."

Interesting letters were read from Messrs. Clay, Webster, Preston, Thompson, Wise, Stanly, &c.

RICHMOND COUNTY.—We overlooked the proceedings of the Whigs of Laurel Hill until just as our paper was going to press. The meeting took place on the 4th, and after erecting a Log Cabin and placing a barrel of hard cider in the door, was organized by calling Capt. Alex. C. McKinnon to the Chair, and John McAlister Jr. and John C. McLaurin Secretaries. The object of the meeting, viz: to appoint Delegates to a county convention on Tuesday of the County Court of the present month to select candidates for the Legislature, was explained by the Chairman. The following Delegates were appointed: Maj. John McNeill, Alex. Malloy, John C. Baker, John L. Fairly, Lauchlin McLaurin, Daniel McNeill, John C. Graham, Samuel Goodwin, and Thos. Gibson.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

"*Resolved*, that the existing crisis in our National affairs requires our utmost vigilance in the execution of our duty as free men to attend the polls at the ensuing August and November Elections and at the ballot Box express our desire of reform in unequivocal terms.

Resolved, that we approve of the nomination of John M. Morehead of Guilford County as a Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair of the State, and also of that of Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler for the offices of President and Vice President of the U. S."

REMARKABLE.—It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the glorious character of our institutions, not less than the genuine Republicanism of the Whig party, that two Whig Candidates for Governor, who are now canvassing their respective States, were in early life *Wagon Boys!* We allude to Mr. Corwin of Ohio and Mr. Morehead of this State. We heard Mr. Morehead, in conversation, detail the circumstances of his first visit to Fayetteville, 26 years ago, and compare it with his second visit, a few days ago. On the first, a youth, unknowing and unknown, he came in charge of his father's wagon. On the second, he was escorted into the town by many of its citizens, and called on to address hundreds of freemen, as a candidate for the highest office within ther gift!

The facts are well calculated to inspire both parents and sons with hope for political preferment; and with a determination, by industry and virtue, to make their own way to the same or some other high distinction.

The Hon. CHARLES FISHER.—In the proceedings of Congress of the 7th inst. we notice that this individual asserted that the Fayetteville Observer "had printed a falsehood." Therein, Mr. Fisher himself asserted a falsehood, as we can easily show. The remark was founded upon an Editorial paragraph in the Observer of the 17th ult., in which we stated that Philo White, a Purser in the Navy, had *edited* the Raleigh Standard in 1834-5, had been *engaged in writing for* the Western Carolinian during the past Spring, and was now *editor* of a paper in Ohio. The reader will mark the phraseology. We asserted that he had "*edited*" two papers, and been "*engaged in writing*" for a third. These are *facts*, which have *never been denied*. Mr. Stanly read the paragraph in the House, to show how officers of the Navy were employed; whereupon "Mr. Fisher denied (says the Intelligencer,) that Philo White had been *the Editor of a paper in his district*. He said the newspaper in Fayetteville had printed a falsehood, and that Mr. White was one of his constituents."

It will be seen that Mr. Fisher has asserted the only falsehood in the case—a branch of business in which he is an adept.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

DEPUTY POSTMASTERS.

Jonathan J. Coddington, New York, N. Y.
Nathaniel Greene, Boston, Massachusetts.
Edward J. Mallett, Providence, Rhode Island.
James Page, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
John MacRae, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
Thomas G. Scott, Raleigh, North Carolina.
Alfred Huger, Charleston, South Carolina.

MORE RENUNCIATIONS.—23 persons at Alexander, Genessee county, N. Y.
15 persons at Orange, N. J.
1 Van Buren Committee of Vigilance, Orange county, N. C.

A SIGN.—The Globe quotes from the Philanthropist, an Abolition paper printed at Cincinnati, a long article abusive of Gen. Harrison.

ANOTHER.—The Emancipator praises Van Buren for his conduct in the case of Lieut. Hooe and the Negro Witnesses.

GOOD.—The Tippecanoe Club of Richmond, Va. erected a log cabin on Friday last, to hold their meetings in, and deposited beneath the corner stone, a copy each of Van Buren's Sheep Speech, Army Bill, vote and speech for Free Negro Suffrage, and sanction of negro testimony against white men.

The Tippecanoes of Raleigh also erected a Log Cabin on Wednesday last.

ANOTHER FRAUD.—The Raleigh Standard publishes, as genuine, a letter, which was *manufactured* by five members of Congress, Bynum, Turney, &c., to which they put the name of Wm. B. Calhoun. Mr. C. denounced it as a fabrication;—three of the five admitted, in the Globe, that it was so; and yet the Standard publishes it as genuine! Shame!

CONGRESS.—The Bankrupt Bill, which had passed the Senate, has been laid on the table, (rejected,) by the House, on motion of Mr. Pickens, 101 to 89.

A bill has passed continuing the charters of the District Banks two years, for the purpose, *only*, of winding up. This measure has created great alarm in the District, and is a foretaste of what we may look for if Van Buren should be re-elected. The destruction of Banks is one of the "great measures laying behind the Sub-Treasury," as Mr. Pickens said.

The House has been engaged, chiefly, on the army and navy appropriation bills. But little business is perfected, notwithstanding the session will close on Tuesday next.

BLOODY BATTLE! AND GREAT FEDERAL TORY VICTORY?!—A friend in New Hanover has given us the following account of a desperate engagement which *actually* took place in the county of New Hanover on the 4th of July instant. The facts are beyond dispute; and it is expected that hereafter the "democracy" of New Hanover, instead of celebrating the day for the sake of the Declaration of Independence, will celebrate it on account of this great victory:—

"A certain democratic, hard money, sub-treasury, anti-bank, loco foco militia captain, by the name of B———, while mustering his division of the national strength now known as militia, (but if Van Buren is re-elected will doubtless form a part of the Standing Army.) was so completely surcharged with valour and patriotism, that instead of following the example of the great captains of antiquity, and giving deliverance to his throes of military greatness by making an address to his noble band of invincibles—he resorted to the modern warfare of his party, and relieved his *fevered* brain and *heated* imagination by heaping curses upon the hero of the Thames, and when words failed him in expressing his deadly hatred to Old Tip, he resorted to a means that was well calculated to reach the understandings of his Spartan band, by placing a likeness of General Harrison as a target and valiantly giving his men the order to "fire." Imagine his mortification and chagrin on finding, after the smoke of *battle* had subsided, that the picture remained unscathed; his ardour however was not at all abated; valiantly drawing his sword he advanced, and made a cut and thrust; still, however, the form remained before him, and his bold companions in arms suggesting that some "d——d Whig charm was about the thing," he was determined to exhibit to them the most unequivocal evidence of his valour, and extending his arm in the transports of fury, he tore the varmint, alias paper, from the tree, and trampling it under foot pierced it with his bloodless sword, amid the cheers of his undaunted soldiery. I think I have seen somewhere that one Captain Zinsca was so renowned for his bravery, that at his death his soldiers covered their drum with his skin, which was alone sufficient to strike terror into the soul of every adversary. I think Mr. Van Buren would do well to buy up this Captain B——— and have him flayed ready for the contest in November. This quarter of him (the hide and tallow,) being the fifth, is the only one that he wants, and that by butchers' rule *he* will be entitled to who does the skinning."

"WHIG LIES."—The last North Carolinian has published a list of what it calls "Whig lies," 13 in number, (mostly manufactured by itself.) We would respectfully suggest a new edition, with the following *addition*:—

Whig Lie.—Gov. Barbour in the course of his Speech at the Dinner, aptly illustrated the universal applicability of this Federal argument, by an anecdote:

A political meeting of both parties was held somewhere in King George. A Van Burenite thought to regale himself and friends by taking along a jug of Whiskey. But indulging rather freely, he at an early hour sought the shade and a nap. When he awoke, the morning was past, and the political meeting was dispersed. A religious meeting had succeeded, and a preacher was expounding the truths of Scripture, when our friend of the jug, going in and listening awhile, and supposing the speaker to be a Whig Orator, pronounced aloud "*that's a d—d Whig lie.*"

This is no fancy sketch—it actually occurred as stated.—*R. Whig.*

GEN. HARRISON ON THE VETO POWER.—The Carolinian and other Federal Tory papers are publishing a false version of Gen. Harrison's late speech at Cleveland, imputing to him the absurd declaration, that he would not, if elected President, veto any law which Congress might pass. This evident falsehood has been exposed, but is again and again repeated, with the addition of an inference, (a false deduction from false premises,) that he thereby pledged himself not to veto a law for abolition. The following were Gen. Harrison's remarks, affording the best extinguisher on the story:—

"He was of opinion that the danger apprehended by Patrick Henry and other distinguished patriots, who held that the Executive would encroach upon, and finally exercise a dangerous influence over, the legislative and judicial departments of the Government, had, to a great extent, been realized. He considered it of the first importance that the administration of the Government should be brought back to its original purity, and that the Executive power and influence should be continued within the limits prescribed by the *spirit* of the Constitution—that the will of the PEOPLE, expressed through their Representatives, and not the will of *one man*, should govern in all questions touching the general welfare—that the President should not, and that he would not, if elected, interpose the veto power between the wishes of the People and the legitimate objects of their desires, except to preserve the sacred character of our liberties from manifest violation. He held it improper for the President to express his opinion, much more to express his determination to exercise the veto power in regard to measures coming exclusively within the province assigned by the Constitution to Congress, until those measures should have been duly considered and perfected by the legislative department of the Government, and presented to him in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for his approval."

"ALL HAIL MARION," &c.—It may not be amiss to inform our neighbor, who lately made such a glorification over a letter enclosing two subscribers and five dollars, that last Monday morning's mail brought us the names of *eleven* new Subscribers in Marion and Marlborough, with the cash for more than half of them. "All hail Marion and Marlborough."

Our letters from those Districts breathe the finest spirit. The day of Mr. Calhoun's reign, even in his own State, must pass away before light which is now breaking in from all points. Let the people of that gallant but ill-used State, imitate the example of one of her noblest sons, Waddy Thompson, who bearded the lion in his den, and came off victor. Let them examine for themselves, and they cannot sustain this Administration.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—The U. S. Exploring Expedition has discovered a New Continent! the Antarctic Continent. The land was first seen on the 19th of January last, in lat. 64 d. 20 south, long. 154 d. 18 east. The Vincennes coasted the Continent 1700 miles, generally within sight of land, which was very high, covered with snow, and surrounded by ice, with immense icebergs floating in every direction, endangering the ship, and preventing a landing being effected. The French squadron discovered the land on the same day, effected a landing, and brought off many specimens of rock, &c.

It is not supposed that this discovery can serve any useful purpose, as the continent appears to be almost inaccessible.

MORE CHEATING.—We learn from an authorized statement in the Baltimore American, that a lot of Bacon, the invoice cost of which was $976 39, was purchased by the Commissary Department of the U. S., and shipped from that port in the brig Benjamin, for St. Marks, Florida. The bacon arrived at St. Marks, and was reported to the Department as "damaged by wet." So far is semi-official.

We learn from the Tallahassee Star, that this bacon, 40,045 lbs. in quantity, was condemned by the U. S. agent, sold at a mock auction, *at which only three persons were present*, and that *one of these three, named Ledgewood, became the purchaser at ½ of a cent per lb.* Two or three days after this sale, says the Star, this same bacon is understood to have been purchased for the use of the troops in the service of the territory at 15 cents per lb. and is pronounced to be in excellent order. Mr. Ledgewood, in his own account, admits that he bought the bacon at ½ of a cent, say for $75 33; and that he sold it for $1 100, 6 months credit.

We have only one remark to make upon this statement. Though the government may be more unfortunate than faulty when it has such unfaithful agents, yet the fact, that immense frauds have undoubtedly been perpetrated in this Florida war *without punishment or even inquiry*, accounts for such instances of roguery; and implicates the Administration as inefficient at least.

The Western Carolinian revives the old story about the Banks contracting their issues and calling in their debts, to make money scarce "for political effect." And this, says that Federal Tory paper, "is the cause of the hard times." There is no doubt that the banks have contracted their circulation, and are indispposed to extend it just now. And why?—Because, the government and its party having waged a bitter warfare against them, so far destroyed their credit and crippled their means, as to oblige them to suspend specie payments. Now the only possible mode by which the banks can put themselves in a condition to resume, is, by collecting in, as far as possible, their own notes. They are anxious to resume in January next. They must prepare themselves for it. They must leave as little to pay, and have as much to pay with, as possible. Besides, if they were to issue their notes freely whilst not paying specie, they would be justly chargeable with swindling, and with a desire to protract the period of suspension.

But if this contraction is for "political effect," how does it happen,—we have asked again and again, without meeting an answer,—how does it happen, that the Banks conducted by friends of the Administration in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, do not lend out their money freely, and thus counteract the "political effect" produced by the operations of the others! We have cited these States because we know that in all of them there are thorough going Loco Foco Banks. The fact that they pursue the same course as the others, is a complete refutation of the Carolinian's assertion.

That paper says, moreover, that the Banks, with a circulation of 400 millions, are estimated to have near a 100 millions of gold and silver in their vaults. This shows the utter and criminal ignorance of some people who undertake to enlighten the public on this delicate subject.

The truth is, that the great hard money humbugger, Benton himself, has never estimated that there was more than 90 millions of gold and silver in the country—in the banks and out of them. Now according to an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the whole amount of specie in all the banks, in 1840, was only $33,105,155! What a gross misstatement the Carolinian has made.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—The June No. of this excellent periodical is at hand—late, but always welcome.

"UNPARALLELED RASCALITY."—The Carolinian has a most lame article in relation to the FORGERY it published on the 4th inst. under the above very appropriate title. It seems loth to give up such a strong weapon as an out-and-out FORGERY. It promises, however, to inquire further, and state the result. We shall keep an eye on it.

FEDERALISTS.—The last Carolinian is out in a bitter tirade against the old Federalists,—its friends Taney, Woodbury, Wall, Buchanan, Hubbard, McKay, and some still "nearer home,"—for being "mean enough to *steal* the name of Democrat," "*hiding* their detestable principles, to *sneak* into power and place." The Carolinian implores the democrats to "scout these detestable wolves in sheep's clothing." Take care, Mr. Carolinian! If you drive these wolves out of your fold, you will find but here and there a *real sheep* left.

The Carolinian cannot see the difference between appropriating a surplus revenue and laying a tax of 1,200,000,000 of dollars. The day of miracles is past, else might we petition for "eyes to the blind."

The Carolinian says that "Harrison recommended a worse plan and a more expensive one," than Van Buren's Militia Standing Army. We deny it, and call for proof. The Carolinian promised to publish Harrison's plan; why does it not do it instead of misrepresenting it? It keeps its readers entirely in the dark, as to both.

Where did the Carolinian get authority for the assertion that the Court Martial that tried Hooe was "a Whig Court Martial." We do not believe it.

The Carolinian says that Harrison "is now as rich as any man in North Carolina." Notoriously untrue, unless it means rich in virtue, honor, and the affections of the people. See what the Cincinnati Advertiser (a Van Buren paper,) says.

The Carolinian says that "Congress refused to vote Harrison's name among a list of heroes." Not true. Congress did no such thing.

These are a few only of the Carolinian's grosser fibs under the head of "list of lies circulated by the Whigs."

We are rejoiced to find that the Carolinian is about to publish Gen. Harrison's Fort Meigs speech. The Editor thinks, because we had the whole of his Columbus speech, and could only find room for a part of the Fort Meigs speech, in a late number of our paper, that there was something in the omitted part that we did not like to insert. We rejoice in the omission, since it is likely to procure the insertion in the Carolinian of a few columns of decent matter.

Cannot the Carolinian find that we omitted a portion of the Columbus speech also, and of Poinsett's army bill? If so, it might induce the publication of those also in the Carolinian. When it publishes Poinsett's army bill, we shall be certain to publish the omitted portion of the Fort Meigs speech.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Sheffield, Capt. Allen, from Liverpool, June 5th, we have London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th—one and two days later than those brought by the Great Western. The news is not important.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 4.

The sales since Friday amount to 18,000 bags, of which 5,000 bags are sold to-day. Prices have had a further decline of ⅛d. per lb. Arrived, 6 vessels from the United States, 2 from Brazil, and 3 from Bombay.

Value of Loco Foco News.—We learn from the Louisville Journal, that a few days ago, Messrs. Foster and Johnson, Electoral candidates in Tennessee, had an appointment to speak at Russellville in that State, but for certain reasons failed to visit the place at all. A loco correspondent of the Knoxville Argus, however, not knowing of their failure, and supposing that they had spoken according to appointment, *wrote out a particular account of their pretended speeches, and stated that eight Whigs had been converted to the administration faith by the discussion!*

The Negro Witnesses.—The F. Arena contains an article from Lieut. Hooe in reply to the Globe's effort to change the issue and show that the sentence of the Court Martial was correct. The Lieutenant pronounces all the charges of the Globe false, and refers to the record for proof.

This so far as the introduction of the Negro testimony is involved, is a wholly immaterial question. The only point on which the public take interest, is the formal sanction by the President of the introduction of negroes to testify against officers of the Navy. *Richmond Whig.*

To what do the signs of the times point now?—*Globe.*

They point to Gen. Harrison's election as true as the needle to the pole or a leg treasurer's nose to Texas.—*Prentice.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"The Confederacy," an admirable *jeu d'esprit*, in our next.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 9th inst., by William Barrett, Esq., Mr. SWAIN COX to Miss MARY ANN SOWELL, daughter of Demsy Sowell, Esq.—all of Moore.

DIED,

On Monday last, Mr. JOSIAH BEBEE, for a number of years a respectable citizen of Campbellton. He was a man of warm and ardent attachment to those he took a fondness for, and was generally liberal and kind to those in distress. His loss will be severely felt in the circle in which he moved.

[*Communicated.*

In Charleston, S. C., on Saturday last, of Apoplexy, Hon. JAMES R. PRINGLE, Collector of the Port of Charleston.

At Brownsville, Tenn. on the 27th ult. Mrs. CORNELIA A. DANIEL, aged 34, daughter of the late Judge Murphy.

At Greensborough, Ala., 20th ult., Hon. WM. B. STREET, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 15.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	10	a 11	Mackerel,		none.
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	15	a 22	Oats,	37½	a 40
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½	a 7
Cotton,	6	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	7	a 12
Corn,	65	a 70	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	a 80
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	38	a 40	Tallow,	9½	
Flaxseed,	90	a $1	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 4½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	a 45
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 10, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boats Diligence and Benj. Rush in tow, with Goods for sundry merchants in this town, and for J. Sumner, Joseph Ewing, M. Wilcox, C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, D. Lindsey, E. Mitchell, J. McKinnon, G. & H. W. Brooks, G. Brooks, Randolph Manufacturing Company, Cabarrus Manufacturing Company, C. Hamblin, W. W. Elms, Steaman & Ramsey, G. Womack, J. H. Bessett, G. L. Cobb, M. R. Moore, J. L. Bitting, J. H. Bitting, W. L. Bitting, A. J. Hill, John McKay, J. F. Reeves, T. Glen, N. Boyden and E. Bonner, of the interior.

DEPARTED, July 14, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Benj. Rush in tow, with Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Domestics, Flour, &c. for sundry merchants of the town.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.—Schrs. Caroline from New York, Independence from Baltimore. 4.—Schrs. Henry Chase from New York, Vesper from Providence, Sarah Ann from Boston, Isabella from ditto. 5.—Schrs. Southerner from New York, Olive from ditto, Margaret Jane from Boston. 6.—Brig Junius from N. York; Dutch Schr. Gran Maria from Curracoa, Schrs. Erie from New York, Middleton from Mattamuskeet. 7.—Schr. Repeater from New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Brig Guayama for Martinique. 2.—Schr. Catharine Amanda for New York.

TAXES.

I WILL receive the list of Taxables for 1840, at my Office on Hay Street, until Saturday 8th August, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Lists attested before any other Magistrate will be received.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 14, 1840. 6tt

Cumberland Whigs look here!

The Whigs of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Friday Evening next, at early candle light, for the purpose of forming a "TIPPECANOE CLUB," that we may vie with many other Counties in the State. Some interesting statements will be made of the salutary effects of such measures. A full meeting is particularly requested.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

July 14, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, Black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

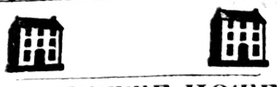
JOHN HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale,
75 bags RIO COFFEE,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 do. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

April 21, 1840. 94tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

H. BAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
[illegible] do. Loaf and Lump do,
[illegible] tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
[illegible] pair bright Trace Chains,
[illegible] sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c.,

together with every other article which constitutes a well assorted Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

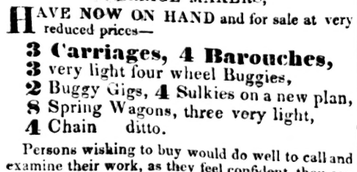
HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, **4** Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
4 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1840.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Alibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure,)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
250 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,

With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock
FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,
Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1Y

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France, its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.
Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.

Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country nostrums and lotions, and linaments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*

New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adguvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.

New York, August 1st, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Beobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Anæmia, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 3tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.